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THE failure of the recent negotiations at Washington to accomplish anything definite seems to have been due in great measure to the opposition of local and sectional interests. Protests came from the lumbermen of the West and from the fishermen of the New England coast. These, of course, had to be listened to. No government, either on this or on the other side of the line, can afford to go ahead with great national undertakings for the common good, but which antagonize local industries or corporations. And the more's the pity. The Irish vote in the United States is sufficient to prevent an international treaty or understanding with Great Britain. Other sections and interests we have seen are able to prevent an agreement with this country on certain international questions. Similar conditions unfortunately prevail in Canada. The government is compelled to listen continually to deputations representing sectional interests, who urge the recognition of their special claims,

whether they be in accord with the national interests or not. Province vies with province in the race for grants and subsidies. One county is jealous of another's public works and insists upon recognition. But especially are the various industries in antagonism, and to satisfy all parties would be impossible.

Under such a condition of affairs on both sides of the line, and with each country inclined to a protective policy, it is almost hopeless to look for an amicable arrangement of international disputes. Conditions in both countries, including public sentiment, must change greatly before a cordial agreement with regard to the questions at issue between the countries will be possible.

* * *

Now the time has arrived for Queen's to bid farewell to the O.H.A., and with 'Varsity, McGill and other colleges to enter into a Canadian Intercollegiate hockey union. The success which attended Intercollegiate rugby football during the past season immediately suggested the practicability of a college hockey union, but as the matter was not ventilated until December last, it was then thought too late to do anything toward its formation for the present season, and the various College teams dropped into their old places in the Provincial unions, but with the understanding that all arrangements would be completed for the introduction of Intercollegiate hockey next winter. The year 1900, therefore, will undoubtedly see an Intercollegiate hockey union perfected.

To the O.H.A. is due a great deal. It has been the means of advancing hockey in Ontario to a high standard, and of greatly increasing the interest in this healthy and vigorous Canadian sport. No club in the province

can boast of having done as much for the O.H.A. as Queen's, not only by her representative teams, but also through her representatives or the executive, and in the latter capacity we refer chiefly to Mr. Aleck H. Beaton, '93, who has proved himself a worthy and faithful official. It is therefore like parting from a life-long friend for Queen's to break the old associations, but as professionalism is entering more and more into this and other unions, and as the Colleges have asserted themselves strongly on that point, the time for Intercollegiate hockey is certainly at hand.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

What the *Mail and Empire* calls "the first annual debate between Queen's University and University College," took place in Toronto on the evening of the 24th ult. The files of the JOURNAL show that it took place in Convocation Hall here on Feb. 12th, 1887. The press, even in Toronto, does not know everything, but sometimes it is willing to be corrected. Did not an editor, who had declared officially in his paper that Mr. X had been hanged, on meeting him in his office next day, offer to insert an additional item to the effect that he had been cut down before life was extinct? Yes, Toronto sent down two good men to us in 1887, to inaugurate an Inter-Collegiate Annual Debate; and in 1888 Queen's returned the compliment by sending up Horsey, popularly known as "the Orator," and Patterson, now Principal of Carleton Place High School. Apparently, Toronto was then satisfied, for no one appeared the year following or in any year since, to continue what had been so well inaugurated. This Session, however, we were asked to begin again, and the Alma Mater, not standing on our turn or ceremony, agreed. Cannon and Anthony were sent up to the oratorical contest, and the Judges, consisting of two Professors of University College and our good friend Dr. Milligan, awarded the palm to the Queen's men.

It is interesting to look back upon what occurred in 1887, as we find the record in the JOURNAL, for we get another illustration of how history repeats itself, and that "there is nothing new under the sun." The resolution affirmed by Messrs. Gandier and Rattray was:

"That it is desirable to secure the permanent unity of the British Empire, and in order to that some form of federation or alliance, to defend common rights, secure common interests, and discharge common duties, is requisite, sooner or later."

On that occasion Messrs. Ferguson and Acheson, for Toronto, declined to take a positive stand against the main contention of their opponents, and they therefore had no case worth speaking of. In the words of the JOURNAL, "They chose to admit the position of the affirmative that the permanent unity of the Empire was desirable, and based their arguments against Imperial Federation on the ground that present relations between the mother country and the colonies have in them the elements of permanency."

"In opposition to this position, the speakers of the affirmative had not much difficulty in showing that for present relations to continue much longer would be contrary to the genius of free or representative government; that before long the colonies would be equal to Great Britain in population, wealth and power, and must, therefore, come by degrees to assume their full share in guiding the destinies and bearing the burdens of the Empire, if unity were to be maintained."

"The speakers of the negative then aimed to show that Imperial Federation was impossible, but failing to accept the only other issue, viz., independence or annexation, their argument became simply an effort to point out the difficulties in the way of effecting any particular form of Federation."

But the affirmative gathered up their arguments—permanent unity is desirable, both for the sake of the different members of the empire and for the sake of the world as a whole. If unity is to be permanent we must have some form of Federation sooner or later. Once the people of the Empire are convinced that unity is desirable and that it can be maintained only by some form of Federation, who will dare to say that it is impossible for them to effect it?

Federation is impossible only if we, who constitute the different members of the Empire, lose our lofty ideals and become narrow and self-seeking.

This year the subject of debate was, "That Imperial Federation is practicable and advisable from a Canadian point of view." It was chosen by the Toronto students out of a list of five, sent up by Queen's, the Toronto men asking that the last six words be added. This was done, and our representatives took the affirmative. Again, the Queen's men pressed for something positive from their opponents, as they insisted that full self-government implied a share in the supreme affairs of national life and not merely local self-government; that the highest elements of national character can be developed only where supreme responsibilities are felt; and that the question really amounted to whether it was better to

assume those responsibilities alone or in partnership with the great firm of John Bull & Co. Again, their opponents took up a weak because a merely negative position. One of them, according to *The World*, described "the sentiment as an outcome of dreamers"—such dreamers, for instance, as almost every practical statesman in Britain and Canada; and the other was satisfied with things as they are, because "by the terms of treaty Britain was bound to protect Canada!" Poor little baby Canada! quite unable to lift a hand to protect herself! How Cannon, a Canadian soldier, sent to London in 1897 to salute the Queen, must have felt! How the sturdy yeomen and millionaires of Canada must feel when assured that "the pauper labour of Britain," against which they protect themselves, is "bound to protect Canada." We do not wonder that the laurel was again awarded to Queen's, for what could Demosthenes and Cicero do, if they undertook to defend such a position?

According to the *Mail and Empire*, "Mr. Cannon closed the debate, but very little of what he said could be heard by those in the hall on account of the many interruptions he was subjected to." This must be put down as a second illustration of newspaper inaccuracy. Otherwise, seeing that Cannon had only five minutes in which to answer Laidlaw's treaty, it was—we shall not use the word, for it might not be understood in a parliamentary sense. When the Toronto men visit us next year, nothing of the kind need be looked for from us or the friends of Queen's, though possibly we, too, may be misrepresented by the reporter.

We hope that the arrangements for the debate next year will be made along the lines of 1887, and not along the lines adopted in Toronto in 1888 and in 1899. With us the Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick was to have occupied the chair, but a terrible snow-storm delayed the train, and the debate was postponed till Saturday evening, when, in the unavoidable absence of the then Speaker of the House of Commons, Judge Price occupied the chair. Mr. John McIntyre, M.A., acted as judge for Queen's, and a Toronto graduate—Mr. Balmer, B.A., for Toronto; and these chose ex-Mayor Whiting, B.A., of Victoria University, as referee. The three decided in favour of Queen's. The year following, Dr. G. Smith was appointed sole judge, the subject being the respective merits of the constitutions of Britain and the States, and he declined to give any decision, on the ground that the two things could not be compared! He forgot that he was asked to decide not on the merits of the subject, but on the merits of the speakers. On that point

there was no doubt in the minds of the audience. Horsey, in particular, covered himself with glory.

We do not advocate following the precedent of asking professors to act as judges. In appointing judges and referees there are certain well-understood, if unwritten, rules, to which it is just as well to adhere.

VERB. SAP. SAT.

Within the last month the Principal has received two letters from graduates of Queen's, living far apart, and neither of them in Canada. In substance the letters were very much alike. The writers stated their obligations to Queen's; not so much for having enabled them to fill honourable positions, but for having taught them the highest meaning of life. They also said that the gift of a nomination, in one case from Sir Oliver Mowat, in another from the Principal himself, had been of such great assistance that without it a University calling would have been almost out of the question: and each of them remitted \$100, to be applied "where it would do most good," as immediate payment, with the promise that "when the ship came home," it might be soon, or late, or never, they would do something much bigger. May their ships get into port!

There is no need to point the moral. But, it might be asked, if this is the feeling of men who came from outside Kingston, how should Kingstonsians feel? A University education is within the reach of the poorest to whom God has given brains and a healthy ambition. Yet, so far, we have not heard of a single response to the Rev. Mr. Cumberland's letter, which was sent to the three newspapers and appeared in the *News*, calling attention to the fact that unless larger class-rooms were provided, the steady annual increase in the number of students attending must cease! Of course, this is not of the slightest consequence to the city. Queen's, as it is, will do. It does not need to grow. It is quite good enough for us.

Contributions.

LUCAN.

(Continued.)

LUCAN failed no less in reverence for man. It is curious to see how little feeling there is in the 8,000 lines of the *Pharsalia*. The keynote of Virgil's music is the thought of human sorrow and human sympathy. I have looked for something in Lucan to match Virgil's *Sunt lacrimae rerum, et mentem mortalibus tangunt*, something of that fellow-feeling Virgil can

show for Lausus and his godless parent Mezentius, for Mimas the stranger, slain without renown in a strange land, Land of Promise as it was, and laid in an inhospitable grave (*ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta*), or for Evander at his prayers for Pallas, when Pallas on his bier is scarce a mile away. I can only offer the lines where he speaks of Cornelia mourning Pompey:

Grief fills the room up of my absent [lord]:
ix, 111. *sacrumque arte complexa dolorem
perfruitur lacrimis et amat pro conjuge luctum*,
or the lament for the desolation of Italy by the civil wars.

vii, 397.
*non aetas haec carpsit edax monumentaque rerum
patria destituit: crimen civile videmus
tot vacuas urbes;*

or the description of the roof crumbling over the ancestral walls ready to fall but on the head of none.

vii, 403. *stat tectis putris avitis
in nullo ruitura domus.*

The tenderness of Virgil, his delicacy, his "virginity," as his contemporaries called it, are not to be found in Lucan. We can contrast the tone of the two in the way in which they speak of Proserpine. First Virgil:

neq. repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem

Here every word has its weight and purpose. (The subjunctive depends on a foregoing clause.) Note the juxtaposition of Proserpine and her mother—the emphasis on *matrem* at the line's end, the pathos in the coupling of *repetita sequi*. Proserpine yearned not to go with her who had sought her, albeit the seeker was her mother. Then Lucan:

vi, 699. *caelum matremque perosa Persephone*

Anxious to outdo Virgil and mint a startling phrase, he makes Persephone *loathe* her mother. The result is the usual result of overstrain; it is violation of nature, and that is always bad art. Virgil is truer; the daughter loves not her mother less, but her husband and her home more. But the contrast is not perhaps surprising. Virgil was a farmer's son and had himself gone through the sufferings of the Italian peasants over which Lucan grew sentimental. He had been twice turned from his home by soldiers. "Knowledge by suffering entereth," and he knew the burden and the sadness of life. Lucan was a Prime Minister's nephew, and from his birth "straight was a path of gold for him."

It may, however, be said for him that, whether he knew his ignorance or his good angel knew it for him, he does not often attempt pathos. There are no fathers and sons in

Lucan, except when they are on opposite sides in battle and enjoy killing one another. But twice he sketches husband and wife—first Cato and Marcia, then Pompey and Cornelia. The relations of the former pair would seem extraordinary to-day, but hardly so extraordinary as Marcia's address to Cato before Brutus. Cato is stiff (*justo quoque robur amori restitit*), and we are intended to be impressed by them both. The whole situation is conceived from a journalistic point of view and only wants a headline. I have spoken of Pompey and his wife, but the theme is not at once exhausted by Lucan. When they part before Pharsalia we are told they neither had ever before had so sorrowful a day.

v, 796. *vitamque per omnem
nulla fuit tam maesta dies.*

Pompey had been twice married before. His first wife was the mother of his sons, his second was Caesar's daughter, Julia, who had been a real bond of union between her father and her husband, though the marriage was obviously made for diplomatic reasons. Cornelia's first husband was the younger Crassus, killed five years before at the battle of Carthage (53 B.C.). One would have thought each had borne a heavier blow ere this, but Lucan must be impressive at any cost. After their meeting again Cornelia faints twice in one book and declaims as often, and though resolved on suicide on seeing her husband murdered, she lives on.

Lucan knew his geography well and tells us all about the Nile, and Thessaly and its rivers, and Africa (with a list of seventeen different kinds of snake and their several horrors); he knows philosophy and declaims to us at large; he knows astronomy and we have more than enough technical detail about that; the time would fail me to tell what a lot of things he knew, but he did not know the human heart and Virgil did. Hence Virgil can touch the heart, for he writes from the heart, and Lucan cannot. Virgil wakes a sympathetic chord in the reader as if unawares, and he has won a friend. Of all Romans (say what we may of Catullus) Virgil deserves most the title Mrs. Browning gave Euripides "the human" for "touchings of things common till they rise to touch the spheres." He appeals to the eternal in man and can afford to go gently and wait. Lucan is in a hurry. If he cannot touch the heart, he can at least astonish, startle and shock his reader. In book vi he gives us 400 lines of witch and witchcraft, accumulating horror on horror, till we have lost all sense of reality. Yet he told all the story in half a line, when he said of the witches *quarum quidquid non creditur ars est*—"all that is incredible is their business." Had he stopped

there, we had thought the phrase clever; as it is, we think the passage tiresome. It is always the same story. He duplicates and triplicates to compel our admiration, and, like Hesiod's fool, never realizes how much more the half is than the whole.

Yet we must give him his due, for he certainly was very clever. His epigrams are often brilliant. The "Appeal to Judge War" (i, 227: *utendum est iudice bello*) is good. The Druids alone of men know heaven—or don't know it. He means their views differ irreconcilably from those of everybody else. Curio he sums up by saying, Other men bought Rome, he alone sold it (*emere omnes, hic vendidit urbem*). Guilt makes all equal (v, 290: *facinus quos inquinat aequat*). When he speaks of "the standards till Pharsalia Rome's standards and the State's" (vii, 164: *usque ad Thessaliam Romana et publica signa*), his pun-gency answered to Roman ideas. There is no doubt that after the Empire was established, the State was not a city state, but a world-wide state, or a one-man state. It was hardly for him to foresee that one of the most stinging of his epigrams was to become sober truth, and more than that, that this truth was to be Rome's glory. "Let the Galatians and Syrians, Cappadocians and Gauls and Iberians from the world's end, Armenians and Cilicians live! After the civil wars, these shall be the Roman people" (vii, 50 f.: *nam post civilia bella hic populus Romanus erit*).

I pass now to a person for whom Lucan has nothing but contempt—the boy king of Egypt. His severest name for him is exactly that—*rex puer*—the tyrant who is after all not a man but a child—the child who wields a tyrant's power. I hesitate to speak confidently, but I think it is some one else he means. We have seen how at first he flatters Nero, requesting him to be careful when he joins the gods to pick his seat with judgment lest his greatness over-balance the universe. This was not an epigram, it was adulation. Later on we saw that variance sprang up between them. We hear a great deal about *regnum* and tyranny. In 62 A.D. Seneca fell into disgrace, and the youthful tyrant was his own master, could do as he liked. Have we a picture of this in viii, 537?

*laetatur honore
rex puer insueti quod jam sibi tanta licere
permittant famuli.*

Seneca was of course not a *famulus*, except that all are slaves of a tyrant, but is there not something of a parallel? Again, Tacitus (Ann. xv, 44) has told us how Nero was suspected by the mob of firing Rome in 64 A.D., so to get rid of the rumour he seized on a class of men the mob hated and made them guilty of the fire

(*ergo abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos... quos per flagitia invisos vulgus Christianos appellabat*). Is it fanciful to see a hint of this outrage in x, 54?

rex puer inbellis populi sedaverat iras.

Is it good for tyrant-boys to shed Rome's best blood as Ptolemy shed Pompey's? And another question, What becomes of tyrant-boys? Ptolemy was put to death. Of course it is risky work to guess, but is it so unlikely that in writing of one tyrant-boy Lucan thought of another?

I have alluded more than once to the over-loading of the poem with learning, and to the mutilating effect these digressions have, as well as to the failure of extravagance and exaggeration to take the place of truth to nature and to art. I wish now to deal with a matter of less general interest, but still of importance—his versification. Lucan evidently composed easily, and his lines are smooth and even graceful very often. But here again the parts are more than the whole. A poem, altogether apart from its matter, depends on its lines, and however good these may be individually, if they do not support and relieve one another, the combined effect is unhappy. Any one who will compare the *Aeneid* and the *Pharsalia* with any care will remark several differences. Virgil has far more moulds for his hexameters and is not confined to the very few Lucan uses. Lucan has an unhappy preference for the type used and properly used in the *Eclogues* of Virgil, where line balances line and one shepherd sings just as many lines as his mate. In a long poem the repetition of this type is insufferably tedious.

Insua | victric | icon | versum | viscera | dextra is a good rhythm in itself, but repeated 4,000 times it grows wearisome. Again, while Virgil may do certain things Lucan does, he does them with more discretion. A line beginning with three dactyls may be pleasing enough. To begin five lines so out of a consecutive seven is not pleasing. As the ear depends so much on the external sound (apart from the meaning) for its pleasure, jingles in a line are tiresome. "In Dublin's fair city, where the girls are so pretty," is an admirable metre for a song, but for "Paradise Lost" it would have been out of place. The tricky Leonine hexameters, the delight of idle monks, which had a rhyme between the middle and the end, do not read well in an epic. Virgil has a few (*detulit armari classem cursumque parari*). I have counted eleven in Lucan. Such jingles as *cupientes omnia mentes* (vii, 754) and *rapit capit omnia plebes* (vii, 760) or *melioris in oris* (ix, 370) or *turba per urbem* (i. 495) or *fortunam damnare suam* (viii, 649) are common in

Lucan. I do not think Virgil would have enjoyed writing the line,
viii, 6:

motorum ventis nemorum comitumque suorum.

For the ends of two or three lines to rhyme together is common with Lucan.

Again, another contrast between Virgil and Lucan is Virgil's use of minor licenses to relieve monotony, here a *que* lengthened, there a hypermetric line, a hiatus, a synizesis, or a quadrisyllabic ending. Such things are rare in Lucan. He uses the spondaic hexameter fourteen times, but otherwise he sticks to the rules.

The Roman ear, from Ovid onward, grew impatient of elision in verse. The older poets were not sensitive enough about it—the later supersensitive. Virgil felt what could be made of it and uses it constantly to the great benefit of his verse. Lucan hardly uses it at all.

One more point. In the hexameters of the Eclogues the sense of a sentence tends to end with the ending of a line, and naturally; but in an epic variety is imperative. Virgil has mastered this as he mastered everything, till most readers fail to remark how and where he ends his sentences. Lucan, as Mr. Heitland has recently pointed out, gravitates heavily to alternating a penthemimeral and hepthemimeral ending with a preference for the latter (middle of the 3rd and 4th feet).

All these, it may be said, are small points. By attending to all these and other details Virgil produces book after book, each a perfect harmony. By neglecting them Lucan makes every book as much a burden to the ear, as his faults of matter makes it a weariness to the mind.

I am afraid I have emphasized chiefly those features of Lucan's poems which are the weaker. At the same time it should be remembered that he has a gift of vivid and telling statement more akin (it has been remarked) to Juvenal than to any other Latin poet. If he could only have used his gift with discretion, he would have stood far higher as a poet than he does. To my mind the seventh and tenth books are the best of the "Pharsalia," and they contain some really strong and able work. For instance, his reflexions on the battle of Pharsalia (vii, 385-460) are very finely done, though I do not remember Virgil indulging in seventy-five lines of reflexion in the *Æneid*. I quote a short passage:

*hæc luce cruenta
effectum ut Latios non horreat India fasces,
nec vitulos errare Dahas in moenia ducat
Sarmaticumque premat succinctus consul
aratum:
quod semper saevus debet tibi Parthia poenas,
quod fugiens civile nefas redituraque nunquam*

*libertas ultra Tigrim Rhenumque recessit,
ac totiens nobis jugulo quæsitæ vagatur,
Germanum Scythicumque bonum, nec respicit
ultra*

Ausoniam, vellem populis incognita nostris.

Nay, more; we owe it to that fatal day
That India never owned the Latin sway;
That ne'er, forbid their native plains to roam,
The Dacians know instead a city home;
Nor ever consul, girt for rite of awe,
Ploughed city limits while Sarmatians saw;
That Parthia's debt for old outstanding ill
Has never yet been paid, and never will;
That freedom, hating civil sin, passed o'er
The Rhine and Tigris to return no more;
That still she flies, though with our blood we

woo,
A blessing Germans know, ay! Scythians
too;

To Italy a stranger is she grown,
And would she ne'er had in our land been
known!

The careful reader will remark here a number of peculiar turns of speech which it is impossible to bring out in a translation. The ingenuity that turns planting a colony into "driving a Sarmatian plough," that sums up a century of civil war in "wooing Liberty with the throat," *i.e.*, with the life blood, charmed Lucan's contemporaries. With all its odd flavour it is a fine passage, and on the whole a typical one, if better than most.

In book X he deals with Alexander the Great, irrelevantly and at a length of thirty lines, but effectively.

x, 20. *Pellæi proles vasesana Philippi
felix prædo jacet, terrarum vindice fato
raptus...*

x, 34.
*terrarum fatale malum, fulmenque quod omnes
perculerit pariter populos et sidus iniquum
gentibus.*

This is an unfamiliar idea, a very modern one—to call the great King "a lucky brigand slain by Fate in vengeance for mankind"—"Destiny's curse for mankind, a bolt to smite all peoples alike, a baleful star for the nations." Might not the nations, perhaps, quote Lucan against himself when he sorrows over unconquered Dacians and Sarmatians still free? Still Lucan had power, and had he but lived to learn how to control it, he might have stood in the front ranks of Latin poetry. But he died before he was twenty-six, and it took a Virgil fifty years to mature. So without finding fault with Lucan overmuch for what he could not do, we may recognize what he did and spare some interest still.

magnanimo juveni miratorique Catonis.

Verse and Rhyme.

SCIENCE FACULTY SONG.

As sung at Engineering Society Dinner.

Tune—"Mandala,"

We are told in Holy Scripture
Of a Nathan, Man of God,
Who denounced the sportive David
When in ways of sin he trod.
But we have a better Nathan,
And his last name is Dupuis,
If he's with the boys this evening,
Why, God bless you! so are we!

CHORUS.

We're the men of Science Hall,
We're the choicest of them all—
Mining, civil and electric, also, too, mechanical—
Cotton smock and overall,
Piston red and gov'nor ball,
Drills and hammers, compass, level—we're the
men of Science Hall.

Doctor Goodwin, Doctor Goodwin,
We rejoice to see you here,
And we hope that you're enjoying
"Extra dry" and "bottled beer."
Can you write us an equation
For a Freshman plus a jag?
Did you ever give a lecture
When you didn't spring a gag?

Up, far up on top the building,
Where the noon sun looketh thro',
Broods the man who found Corundum
All without the aid of Blue,
And his name is Willet Millar,
And his legs are long as—
He's a scholar and a student,
And a dead game sport as well.

Fumes of sulphur! fumes of sulphur!
Smoke and dust and noxious smell,
Grime and dirt and perspiration,
Crucibles and HCL.
This is not a sketch of Hades,
But a Nicol-assay sight,
Let us thank our kindly fortune,
"Lunch is not required" to-night.

Who is this that comes and coming,
We can hear him gently say,
"Poor extraction! poor extraction!"
Sure's my name is Court-e-ney.
Then he talks of cam and tappet,
Slimes and tails and concentrates,
Till we pray the Lord to hand him
To the fury of the Fates.

Now we sing of Willie Mason,
Mason is our drawing card,
Very reverend is his aspect,
He is bearded like a Bard.
With politeness he requests us
To attend his drawing class,
And he warns us that attendance
Is essential to a pass.

But good old Professor Harris
Is the jewel of them all,
With his startling tales of "throwbacks,"
Every soul he doth appal.
And his fairness and his squareness,
And his beatific smile,
Mark him for a child of nature,
For an infant free from guile.

THE STUDENT'S DREAM.

PART II.

Then I slept again; but now my dream
Was resumed in a happier vein,
For I thought that the voice that doomed us to
death
Had summoned us back again.

For, just as Saint Peter was closing the gate,
With an unrelenting frown,
She sprang to his side with a woful cry,
Seizing him by the gown—

"Don't close it yet, one moment yet!"
She shrieked, with looks askance,—
"I have often been told in the days of old
Of the doctrine of one more chance!"

"These boys were good, all virtuous!
Scarcely a fault had they,
'Tis a pity that so much beauty and worth
Should be wantonly thrown away!"

"So send your herald angel forth
To undo this horrible wrong,
To lead them back to the pearly gates,
Where they of right belong!"

Then spoke Saint Peter,—"Inasmuch
As you have mercy craved
For others, mercy has been shown to you;
Both they and you are saved."

Then through old Chaos echoed a shout,
Startling the reign of Night,
For we were called from the gates of death
Back to the realms of light!

And one of us there, the sinewy one—
"Let's fight for it, boys!" he said,
And with one fell sweep of his hockey-stick
Shattered a demon's head.

Round him they throng, a thousand strong!
Ten fiends hung on each arm!
They writhed about his stalwart legs,
A hissing, hellish swarm!

But he beat them off, and trampled them down,
And burst through the adamant door.
Then out we swarmed, a smoky crew,
But happy and free once more.

Up! up! we soar, with victorious shout,
Till those pearly gates we find,
But pause in dismay for one of our band
Has been lost in the gulf behind.

There is one troubled eddy in Chaos' depths,
One whirlpool in old Night,
Where, round our friend of the haughty mien
Still thunders the doubtful fight.

Ten angels drag him by the head,
Ten demons by the heels,
Now up, now downward sways the strife,
With shouts and thunder peals!

But lo! Here comes the angel host
Bearing him high on their wings,
And now through the City a mighty shout
Of joy and triumph rings!

There together we dwell in one boarding-house,
Each to other grown daily more dear,
One octave of hearts that is always in tune,
No thought of a discord here.

And oft as we sat at ambrosial feasts,
Quaffing our nectar bright,
We would talk philosophy, as of yore,
Though with much better light.

We would often talk of our college days,
When our hours ran merrily by,
Like the spray of a dancing waterfall,
Lit up by a maiden's eye.

And we wondered at times where the Queen's girls
were,
And hoped that they all would come;
Whilst day by day we would watch the gates
To welcome one more friend home.

Out of the depths came we, all cleansed from our count-
less transgressions,
Climbed to the Heavenly heights, made strong by His
infinite mercy!
Now 'tis our daily delight to increase in the knowledge of
virtue,
Learn, as the years roll on, yet more of the nature of
wisdom;
Whispering thoughts of love, as we stray in the gardens
Elysian,
Heaving no sigh for the past or the trifles that once gave
us pleasure,
Lost are the sorrows of earth, gone all that was tedious
or painful,
Melted to cold, gray mist, pierced thro' by the radiance
of Heaven;
Found is the bliss which lasts, for our peace passes all
understanding,
Happy forever and aye in the joy of our new-found
knowledge.

— A. T.

The Oxford Magazine contains an up-to-date
piece entitled "The Ethiop," part of which
runs thus:—

Happy Ethiop, you hie
From the sad Sahara's gloom,
Underneath the brazen sky,
To the college of Khartoum,
To enlarge your mental scope;
Happy, happy Ethiop.

The third verse ends:—

Ignorant of clothes and soap,
Dear, unwashed Ethiop.

University News.

THE QUEEN'S-VARSITY DEBATE.

MESSRS. Cannon and Anthony, our repre-
sentatives at the Queen's-Varsity debate,
report a very good time. On their arrival in
Toronto they were met by a number of the
students and given a hearty welcome. The
debate was held in the Students' Union Hall,
where a large assemblage of students and
others had come to hear the discussion. The
different speeches were listened to with great
interest, and if the Varsity fellows did not suc-
ceed in giving the authorised version of Queen's
yell, yet their failure is quite pardonable, for
the effort was honestly made. Prof. Wrong,

Dr. Milligan and Prof. Alexander were the
judges, the first of whom was also chairman of
the meeting.

After the debate was over the debaters were
banquetted at one of the leading restaurants in
the city. The genial Dr. Wickett, who occu-
pied the head of the table, proposed the first
toast, "Our Alma Mater." Messrs. Cannon,
Anthony, Laidlaw and Fisher responded.
"Intercollegiate Spirit" and "Our Guests"
were proposed and informally responded to.

On Saturday morning our fellows were
driven around and shown the different College
buildings and points of interest in the city.
The Varsity students know not only how to
put up a good debate, but also how to make
things pleasant for visitors from sister institu-
tions.

HOCKEY.

QUEEN'S ARE AGAIN CHAMPIONS.

For the fourth time in five years Queen's
have had the proud distinction of being cham-
pions of the Ontario Hockey Association.
The defeat of 'Varsity at the Kingston Rink on
the night of February 23rd, brought the lost
title back again to its proper place. In the
two games for the championship Queen's
scored 19 against 11 by their rivals. The
teams in the final game were thus composed:
Varsity: Goal, Waldie; point, Isbester;
cover point, Darling; centres, Snell, McKen-
zie; wings, Shepard, Broder.

Queen's: Goal, Carmichael; point, Curtis;
cover point, Merrill; centres, Dalton, Harty;
wings, Newlands, Harris.

Referee, Captain Mack Murray, Frontenacs.
At half time the score stood 7-3 in Queen's
favour, and at the conclusion 10-8. Our
players had no practice for nine days, and this
was the principal reason why 'Varsity were
able to get eight points and keep Queen's
down to ten. At Toronto the previous week
the score was 9-3 in favour of Queen's, and
this did not force the latter to play very hard in
the final game. In fact only for ten minutes
at the start did Queen's play with any vim,
and then they scored three goals in quick suc-
cession. 'Varsity played steadily throughout,
and during the last half made many good plays.
The game was witnessed by the largest crowd
that has ever been in the rink.

To the players who so ably defended Queen's
on the ice this season, and who brought the
championship back to its accustomed place, the
warmest thanks and highest appreciation of the
students are due.

THE CUP PRESENTED.

After the match Queen's entertained the

'Varsity players and a few friends to a dinner at the British-American. Principal Grant presided, and during his speech expressed gratification at seeing the representatives of two great Universities in the final game. He then offered the toast, "Mr. John Ross Robertson," donor of the O.H.A. cup. After a very happy speech, Mr. Robertson presented the cup to G. F. Dalton, manager of Queen's team. Speeches were made by Mr. Dalton, Mr. Bruce, Honorary President of Queen's Hockey Club, Capt. Snell and "Doc" Shepard, of 'Varsity; Mr. A. H. Beaton, Secretary of the O.H.A.; Capt. Mack Murray, of the Frontenac Hockey Team, and "Cully" Robertson, of the Toronto *Telegram*. At the conclusion Mr. Dalton presented to Mr. J. Ross Robertson the puck with which Queen's had played every game during the season.

On Tuesday last Queen's Hockey team left for Pittsburg, Pa., where they will play four games at the great Du Quesne Skating Rink. The players who went were: Nimmo, Curtis, Merrill, Harty, Dalton, Harris, Walkem, Newlands, Curtin and Weatherhead.

The O. H. A., on behalf of Queen's have challenged the winners of the Victoria-Shamrock match for the Stanley Cup. Should this game not be arranged, Queen's and McGill will play in Kingston next week.

We are glad to welcome back to its former position in the Library, the old cup of the O.H.A., which for three successive years remained within the walls of Queen's in spite of the vigorous efforts made by Toronto teams to gain this coveted trophy. The executive of the O.H.A. recently decided that the cup should be presented to Queen's, as it had been won by our team the greatest number of times. This prize will certainly be a fitting memento of the withdrawal of Queen's from the O.H.A., and of its entry into an Intercollegiate hockey union.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

An open meeting was held on Saturday, Feb. 18th. N. J. McLean presented the report of the committee appointed to draw up conditions on which the College bunting should be loaned, the principal requirement being a deposit of five dollars.

An interesting debate was held on the subject, "Resolved that Imperial Federation is practicable from a Canadian point of view." The members on the affirmative were D. M. Robertson and W. McDonald. The negative was supported by J. D. Cannon and O. Skelton.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The Registrar of the Council—Dr. J. C. Connell, M.A.,—has sent out the voting papers as usual, to be returned to him on or before March 15th. Doubtless Dr. R. V. Rogers, who has completed a second term of five years, will be re-elected. No one could represent the University Council better at the Board of Trustees. Eight members are to be elected to the University Council by the graduates. The names of seven who retire are offered for re-election, and also the names of those who received the largest number of votes last year, but not quite enough to be then elected. For instance, Miss Fitzgerald failed last year for lack of one vote. A new name is also submitted by the local committee, that of Dr. Mylks.

The graduates should exercise their franchise this year with more than ordinary thoughtfulness. The question of a new building presses, and on the Council the responsibility rests to take action, or at any rate to tell the graduates what in their judgment should be done or whether it is hopeless to do anything. Nothing is done by simply criticising the suggestions of others or calling upon Hercules. A year was given them for consideration. So far the only one who has given expression to his views is the minister of Amherst Island. Voting papers can be had by applying to Dr. Connell.

Q.U.N.A.

Since the New Year, regular meetings of the Missionary Association have been held on Jan. 14th and 28th, and Feb. 11th and 25th. The following new members have been received:—Messrs. Borley, Barton, McGinnis, Montgomery, Watts, Charles and Wm. Kidd. Reports of work done in their mission fields last summer have been given by T. C. Brown, C. A. Ferguson, B.A., and G. A. Edmison, B.A. It was decided that the students should furnish a considerable part of the programme for a concert given by the Portsmouth congregation to pay off its indebtedness to the Association.

All arrangements regarding the supply of fields by the Association next summer were left to the Executive. The annual sermon of the Association was preached in Convocation Hall on Sunday, Feb. 19, by Rev. W. G. Jordan, M.A.; and at meeting of Feb. 25, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Jordan the hearty thanks and appreciation of the Association for his kindness.

On Wednesday, Feb. 22nd, Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Missions for the North-West, addressed the students, pointing

out the need of progressive mission work in the West from rational, moral and religious standpoints, and urging a number of good men to go West. A number of the students will likely go in the spring.

THE LATE HUGH RYAN.

The late Hugh Ryan, contractor, was always a warm friend of Queen's. When residing in Perth he contributed to the Building and Endowment Fund of 1878. A year or two ago he sent Archbishop Cleary \$500 for his new Regiopolis venture. And one of his latest acts was to send Principal Grant \$500 for the Chair of Political and Economic Science, and to give to Mayor Ryan the right of nomination connected with the scholarship.

NOTES.

A letter from Mr. D. L. Gordon was received too late for insertion in this issue.

During the week of the Alumni Conference the executive of the Alma Mater Society took advantage of the presence of the Honorary President, Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, and had a group photograph taken.

Arts Department.

NOTES.

ANYONE who has been reading the American magazines on file in the reading room cannot but have been struck with the great amount of space which is taken up in dealing with the late Spanish War. Of course no one will question the fact that this was the greatest war that has taken place since Satan and his legions rebelled against the Almighty and fought so fiercely on the plains of heaven, yet at the same time we must admit that one is likely to become rather tired when he finds every magazine filled with descriptions of the brave deeds done at Santiago de Cuba, at Morro Castle and Manila, and so we would suggest to the curators of the reading room that in future they place on file a few more British and a few less American magazines, in order that we may have a little more variety, since present indications go to show that this topic will serve the Americans with subject matter for at least the next decade.

The Arts Society, we are told, will adopt drastic measures to come to an understanding with those recalcitrant members who have not paid the annual fee. If those gentlemen who are holding back could be made to understand that this is distinctly the society of the male students in Arts, we cannot imagine that they

would any longer refuse to pay the very nominal fee of one dollar. The privilege which they have in the reading room, where the best papers and magazines are on file, is alone worth far more than this. It is surely unnecessary to remind those who have not responded to the invitation 'to pay up,' that the Society will have no trouble in finding means to compel its members to pay for their privileges.

ARTS SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Arts Society was held Feb. 10th, President A. W. Poole in the chair. The business for consideration was the proposals of the Senate *re* the distribution of mail in the College. The two propositions were (1) to abolish the College office and have the mail re-addressed to our city residences; or (2) to have slits made in the lockers, and each student's mail dropped in his locker. As the re-addressing of the mail to city residences would involve a day's delay in its receipt, the first proposition had no supporters. With regard to the second, R. Burton moved, seconded by T. Fraser, that we accept the Senate's offer. The principal objection raised against the present system was the crowding it caused in the halls at time of the delivery of mail to the inconvenience of members of JOURNAL staff and to students passing to and from the Library. After considerable discussion the majority of the members expressed themselves in favor of the present system, and the motion was lost. The general opinion of the members, however, was that the post office was not in a convenient place, and that the JOURNAL should have sole use of the sanctum.

Several important items of business have come before the Executive this session. The Mining and Engineering Society applied for permission to withdraw from the Arts Concursum and form a "Vigilance Committee" under their own control. Permission was given for this session only, in order to learn if they were sufficiently strong to enforce rulings, before permanent withdrawal was allowed.

There was a tendency at the beginning of the session on the part of some members of the Junior Years to conduct themselves around the College halls on the "Cozy Corner" principle. The Executive passed a resolution condemning this procedure, and sent a copy to the different years with the desired effect.

Y. W. C. A.

A union meeting of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., held in Convocation Hall on Feb. 17th, was addressed by Rev. Mr. Bland and

Rev. Dr. Milligan. Mr. Bland emphasized, among many other things, the importance of developing a true and noble character day by day, suggesting that if we do not succeed in overcoming sin and misery here, it is not likely we will ever succeed in any future world. The address was kind, sympathetic and instructive throughout. Dr. Milligan spoke for a short time from the text, "Return unto thy rest, O my soul!" He pointed out that the true rest is found only in activity; in doing faithfully the work that falls to our hand.

On Friday, Feb. 24th, Dr. Kilborn, a returned missionary from China, addressed the meeting. He gave a somewhat interesting account of his past work in China, as well as some useful advice to those who think upon entering such work in the future.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

Quite a large number of students assembled at the regular meeting of the Club on Thursday, Feb. 25th, expecting an intellectual treat, and in this they were not disappointed.

The comprehensive manner in which Mr. Duff dealt with the subject, "Carlyle's Criticism of Society," was really a treat to any true student of literature. The discussion was led by Mr. J. F. McDonald.

YEAR REPORTS.

'00.

A regular meeting of this year was held on Feb. 16th. A vote of thanks was tendered those who had taken part in the recent debate between '00 and '99. Rev. S. Bland, of Smith's Falls, gave an address on the "Relation of the College to the State." He said that the hope of a nation lay among College men, and reminded us of the duty that those who receive such an education as one gets at Queen's owe to the world. We must remember the obligations involved in privilege. Higher ideals are expected of those who have enjoyed higher privileges. There was no nobler spirit than that of service.

Mr. McIntosh then sang "The Soldiers of the Queen." Miss De La Maher read a prophecy of the brilliant careers of several members of the year in the world of literature, music and politics.

'01.

The regular meeting of the Sophomore year was held on Wednesday, Feb. 22nd. Messrs. McSparran and McEachran were moved in as members of the year. Mr. Macdonnell gave notice of motion regarding the amendment of the constitution, and it was decided to have the

constitution read at the next regular meeting. The following programme was rendered:—Reading, Mr. F. Rielly; piano solo, Mr. Stewart; solo, Miss Harris; poem (original), Mr. Pound.

Ladies' Column.

Madam Editor,—

It is with some hesitation that I begin this letter. We have had so much controversy between the two classes of students this session that I dislike to stir it up again, but I feel it my duty to speak. Things have come to such a pass that no man can be true to himself and remain silent.

To come then to the point with as little offence as possible. Is the old sturdy race of students gone forever? There was a time when men came to College to fit themselves for "the life that lies beyond." Such, we are still told at every university function, is our own aim; but some of us seem rather to misunderstand the sort of preparation that is required. The students of Queen's University have a higher duty than that of making themselves agreeable to ladies at a hockey match. Now one can see students, yes, even Divinities, walking to lecture with the fair ones, thronging the rink, and even——— but no! I cannot write it; surely nothing more is needed to show how we are degenerating.

SEVERITAS PRISCA.

The letter published above has surprised us a little. The writer surely cannot expect us to join him in his senseless tirade. We might reply to it, but, after all, that seems to be treating it too seriously; if it is a joke, perhaps the best thing we can do is to try to enjoy it; if it is the mere outcome of a wrath begotten of indignation, we can afford to ignore it. The ladies of this College can preserve their dignity without any violent assertion of it, and ill-natured shafts of this kind will, we know, fall harmless before the good sense of our fellow-students.

THE CHRONICLES OF AARON THE SCRIBE.

(Contributed.)

CHAP. II.—And it came to pass in the days when Curtis ruled over the earth, that the men who dwell in the city called Kingsto., which lieth over against the lake, waxed strong and mighty; and they turned their eyes upon the men who dwell within the city that is called Toronto, and behold they too were strong and mighty. And they said, "Lo, now! let us look

each other in the face, for we be all strong men; let us see, then, which be the stronger." And there was a certain man called Snell, who led on the hosts of 'Varsity; the same warned those of Toronto, saying "I will surely go with ye, notwithstanding the journey ye take shall not be for your own honor," but they would not be persuaded, crying, "Nay, verily! but we will go." So he chose seven mighty men of valour out of all the tribes that dwell in the land. Even so likewise did Curtis the Great within his own city out of the skilled physicians and the men cunning to work in gold in silver, in brass, and in iron, and out of the wise men of the arts; and he himself was a great prophet from Divinity Hall, and he ruled all the rest.

So all these mighty men stood face to face upon the ice, and all the people that dwell round about came together to that place; yea, King Geordie himself was there and all the prophets of the land and the priests; yea, and the young men from the school of the prophets; and they all gazed earnestly upon the ice.

And those mighty men rushed together with a great crash; a man was not able to see them because of their speed, neither to tell which was the stronger; for, verily, they themselves did not know. But after they had fought all night, they of Kingston waxed faint, and they of Toronto cried "Ho! let us rush upon them and smite them, for they are delivered into our hand." But they that stood round about cried with a loud voice unto the enemy to affright them and to trouble them, and there was a mighty noise. And they of Kingston fell upon the foe, and they left no one to abide in the rear, for that all rushed to the front. And they smote the men of 'Varsity hip and thigh, and bore them off the ice. And they took captive those seven mighty men of valor and bore them down to the British American, and there was a great feast, and they did all drink wine and were merry.—A. S.

Divinity Hall.

NOTES.

ONCE more the annual Conference of the Theological Alumni is past, and those who are competent to judge regard it as the best yet. A very pleasing feature was the excellence of the papers read by recent graduates. The discussions were animated and aroused much interest in the subjects under consideration.

Our Hockey team militant is our Hockey team triumphant. Once it was thought that there was only one Guy on the ice, but now

our own Guy has shown that the magic of the name is not confined to one person. Guy has quit himself like Guy. Our enemies of the Science Hall have bitten the ice. In mercy we refrain from giving the score, but it must be said that Willie Fraser is a bigger man in goal than Mackie—and so is Gray. The Divinity team, with Curtis as centre-piece, has been photographed by Thurlow Fraser. We hope there is something prophetic in the association of the great hockeyist with the Church.

The many friends of F. A. McRae, known as "Friend McRae," will be pleased to hear of the improvement of his health. He is engaged in light missionary work at Mountain View, Alberta, having one church to serve. Of the Mormons in his neighbourhood he writes:—"They usually worship by themselves in their own meeting-house, though some of them have come sometimes to our service. I have called on some of them in a friendly way and have been received kindly enough. Still something like free religious communion between them and other religious denominations is yet, I imagine, some distance in the future. Higher education, which in the main is markedly deficient among them, will be an important factor in broadening their ideas of things. They are a people simple in their habits, very attentive to their own religious ordinances and to the religious instruction of their young, and very fond of dancing and theatricals. They have a dance once a week regularly, Friday night, in the building where they worship. It is always opened and closed with prayer."

F. A. has evidently thrown the mantle of charity over these people. His classmates in the Final Year are assured that he is, as ever, the medium of good influences. If the Speaker *par excellence* of the Canadian House of Commons at Queen's cannot preserve decorum in a mixed community, who can?

There are two classes of men with whom the average man in a Christian land wishes to have little or nothing to do, in a friendly way.

Firstly, there are those who, as the average man supposes, think themselves better than he. Even the lurking suspicion that some of these individuals may be really better than he is, does not overcome his antipathy to them. Closer acquaintance with such persons frequently begets either respect for their unsuspected humility or good-natured amusement at their undoubted airs. It also suggests the ridiculousness of one's own airs. Then it engenders a human pity for human pettiness, and even more, a humanly sympathy. Such acquaintance becomes real friendship to the improvement of both parties.

Secondly, there are those that we are prone to consider beneath us in the intellectual, the social or the moral scale. If the average man does not publicly thank God that he is not as such other men are, it may be because Christianity shames him out of it, while yet there lurks in his heart that which prevents him from claiming those inferiors (?) as brothers. But acquaintance with such men often shows their superiority in some points at least; and if our average man—you or I, say—can be frank with those men, ridding himself of his superior airs, whether intellectual pride or class pride, or mock humility and spiritual pride, he finds the good in his brother-man quite responsive. A new struggle in himself makes him conscious of an upward struggle in his brother. Indeed, the struggle of the one is so related to that of the other, that one seems to call the other into action. They are reciprocal. Then, being on the common platform of humanity, they can cheer, comfort and even rebuke one another with mutual good, and for the benefit of their fellows.

Science Hall.

PROF. and Mrs. Nicol have gone south for the benefit of the latter's health. We hope they will be successful in their quest and return much benefited by the outing.

It is said that the Dean of the Veterinary College was recently asked if he had a large class in Junior Veterinary. He replied that there were lots of students; in fact, *Ackers* of them.

The Canadian Mining Institute holds its annual meeting at the Windsor, Montreal, on March 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Several of the Science students intend going down. About thirty-five papers are on the programme, including one from Prof. Miller, and one from Prof. DeKalb.

There is a rumor about that a Chair of Dialectics is to be founded in connection with the qualitative laboratory. Mr. Gr——r will be offered the position.

Mr. Hawkins is soon to depart for British Columbia. He does not go alone. He has thought it advisable to take a life-partner. Hawkins' stories, smiles and oarsmanship will be sadly missed.

Our revered janitor has found a new occupation—"Hawking" demijohns.

W. W. has called off that "fizz" supper. The value of accidental reality has suddenly and unaccountably declined. The prospects are yet blissful, however.

On dit, that after practising all Saturday afternoon in the Mill, McL—n and Sm—t-n are open to receive challenges for the championship of the College at marbles.

A large and nota-bell family till has been constructed in the workshop.

Exchanges.

THE *King's College Journal* is the undergraduates' organ of what it claims is the "oldest University on this side of the water." Perhaps this accounts for the general soberness of its tone.

The *Pennington Seminary Review*, as the organ of a preparatory institution, is a very creditable journal. Though its articles are somewhat immature, they lack neither ambition nor promise.

A would-be sonnet-writer seems to have a "pull" on the staff of the *Albert College Times*. Duck him in the Moira. The *Times* is a spicy paper.

The *Theologue* comes from the Presbyterian College, Halifax. A veteran college journalist is at the head of the list of editors, and on perusing its pages we find a variety of matter that should be peculiarly interesting to its constituency. The Christmas editorial is the best we have seen this year. In its review of our Chancellor's pamphlet on "Worship," it asks a question that may have occurred to many that have read it: "Do we need a liturgy? or, if we do, is the need a true one or is it the creation of some artificially stimulated appetite?"

The *Dalhousie Gazette*, while intensely loyal to the institution it represents, is fearless in showing its defects and urgent in suggesting improvements. No College interest seems to escape its attention. The articles by Sir Hibbert Tupper on "Behring Sea and Questions Involved," throw much light on a subject interesting to every Canadian. The *Gazette* is more mature, vigorous and cosmopolitan than any other of our maritime exchanges.

The *Argosy*, from Mount Allison, Sackville, contains an article entitled "Learning to Curl without Ice," which, while showing the value of mental practice and training of the will, claims that "contact with reality is the great educator." Its two pages of "Personalalia" should prove interesting to old graduates.

From the Macmillan Company we receive the second edition of Prof. John Watson's "Outline of Philosophy." Professor Watson is well known as an able exponent of modern

Hegelianism, and this outline is admirable for its clearness as well as for its dignified tone. The new matter is chiefly in the form of notes, wherein Professor Watson criticises Mr. Bradley's "Appearance and Reality," Mr. M'Taggart's "Studies in the Hegelian Dialect" and Mr. Hobhouse's "Theory of Knowledge." The general position of the author is that of speculative Idealism; the doctrine that we are capable of knowing reality as it actually is, and that reality when so known is absolutely rational. In this work the endeavor is to show that the ideas which lie at the basis of the sciences, as well as religion and art, are related to each other as developing forms or phases of one idea—the idea of self-conscious reason. For ordinary readers, and for teachers as well, perhaps no more serviceable exposition of this philosophical doctrine is available.—(From the *Independent*, New York.)

In Other Lands.

A RECENT number of the Glasgow University Magazine says:—"Granta tells us this week that the Cambridge students are the lowest, rowdiest set anywhere. In spite of John Hunter, D.D.'s declaration of the unequalled vulgarity of the Scottish student (of whom he knows nothing), we are inclined to credit Granta's remark."

The University of Havana, which will now be under the administration of the United States, was established in 1721 by Pope Innocent as the Royal and Pontifical University. It was re-organized and secularized in 1842, passing then under the complete control of the government and being since supported by it. The Cuban insurrection greatly diminished the students, and some of the professors even joined the insurgents. Yet, in spite of the great unrest, and of financial difficulties, the faculty are with fidelity carrying on the work of instruction, and keeping alive and intact the venerable character of the university.

Yale has 2,535 students enrolled this session. The Northwestern University has 3,000, the third largest number in the United States.

Germany has 21 universities and 26,700 students.

De Nobis.

IT'S QUITE TRUE

That Queen's are Kings of the O.H.A.

That "Geordie" is now happy at the recapitulation of this scalp.

That "Alfie" and "Bunty" shed tears over 'Varsity's defeat.

That no wedding cake has been received at the JOURNAL sanctum so far this session.

That the fighting editor of the JOURNAL has gone out of training for the session, as no challenges have been received.

That a Freshman's essay is a conglomeration of heterogeneous incompatibilities! Scintillations from a transparent comet wagging its tail of nothingness in vacuity.

That the man who vainly talked about "a boy who would get over his crudeness," was deservedly sat upon.

That many others besides Freshmen might use powdered sulphur in their socks.

That the Alumni Conference was not intended as a revival meeting, although several tried hard to make it one.

That Guy Curtis is not an old Roman, nor is he 60 years of age.

That some men who write editorials about millionaires ought to soak their heads.

That Rev. M. M. knows how to read Matt. v, 13, as well as Prof. G.

That a conversion, nearly as great as that of Saul, has occurred in Kingston.

That this convert begins now to see things as common-sense people do.

That unpaid subscriptions to the JOURNAL will be thankfully received.

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